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BOROUGH OF LOUGHBOROUGH.

ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE WORK OF THE
HEALTH DEPARTMENT
FOR THE
YEAR
1952



R. CAUTLEY HOLDERNESS
M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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HEALTH COMMITTEE.

(May 1952)

Chairman:	Alderman A.Perkins.
Vice-Chairman:	Councillor R.Duxbury.
Alderman J.H.Corah	Councillor E.J.Ford.
Councillor L.W.Hull	Councillor A.B.Shorney
Councillor C.Liddle	Councillor Mrs.E.Price
Councillor R.A.Muddimer	Councillor Mrs.H.M.Upton.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

R.Cautley Holderness	M.B.,B.S.,M.R.C.S.,L.R.C.P.,D.P.H. Medical Officer of Health and Divisional School Medical Officer.
W.A.Healey	M.Inst.P.C.,M.S.I.A.,Chief Sanitary Inspector & Cleansing Superintendent. Cert.R.S.I. & S.I.E.Joint Board. Cert. R.S.I. as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods. Cert.R.S.I. Smoke Inspection (First Class). Testamur of Institute of Public Cleansing.
J.S.Bird	Additional Sanitary Inspector. Cert.R.S.I. & S.I.E. Joint Board.
H.Burrow	Additional Sanitary Inspector. Cert.R.S.I. & S.I.E. Joint Board Cert.R.S.I. as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.
K.W.Brewin	Chief Clerk.
Miss J.Kirchin	Senior Clerk.
Miss T.S.Godfrey	Clerk.

EMPLOYED BY LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Nurse E.C.Agar	S.R.N.,S.C.M.,Health Visitor's Cert.
Nurse E.M.Foxley	" " " "
Nurse J.Daniels	" " " "
Nurse K.F.Boon	S.R.N.,S.C.M.,Health Visitor's Cert. Certificate of T.A.
Nurse W.Hunt	S.C.M., Municipal Midwife
Nurse M.H.Mussared (Resigned November)	S.R.N.,S.C.M., Municipal Midwife
Nurse J.M.Tomblin (Resigned November)	S.R.N.,S.C.M., Municipal Midwife
Nurse H.Gessner (Appointed November)	S.C.M., Municipal Midwife
Nurse M.Yarnell (Appointed November)	S.R.N.,S.C.M., Municipal Midwife.

ANNUAL REPORT - 1952.

To The Mayor, Aldermen & Councillors,
of the Borough of Loughborough.

Your Worship, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit herewith my 16th Annual Report on the health of your Borough.

As in previous years, the Report includes information on the services now administered by the County Council under Part III of the National Health Services Act 1946.

Details will be found in the body of the Report and in the Statistical Tables of the various activities of the Health Department, and I will refer only to a few general points here.

The infant mortality figure (i.e. deaths under 1 year per 1000 live births) was 30.1 compared with 27.6 for England & Wales. The actual number of deaths was 16, and of these 10 were in children under the age of one month, and due to causes operating before birth. The other 6 were due to respiratory infection. Although the number of deaths is higher than in 1951, it was suggested in my last Report that the figure seemed to be exceptional, and might not be repeated this year.

On the whole the district was relatively free from infectious disease during the year. There was a small scattered outbreak of measles in the second quarter, which however soon subsided. In the last few weeks of the year there was a sudden rise in the number of notifications, which proved to be the beginning of an epidemic, which however falls mainly in 1953.

Whooping cough notifications were almost entirely in the last quarter of the year.

The rates for both diseases were well below the average of the country as a whole. There was, however, one death from broncho-pneumonia in a case of whooping cough, a reminder that the disease is not to be treated lightly. Immunisation against this disease is now being employed to a considerable extent, and it may be that this is the cause of the smaller number of cases, though statistical evidence is difficult to obtain.

No cases of Diphtheria occurred during the year. I should again like to emphasise the necessity, however, for every child to be immunised, as upon this measure depends the continuance of our present freedom from the disease.

The number of scarlet fever notifications (18) was less than a half of that of the previous year.

While only five cases of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) occurred, all isolated cases, it should be noted that three of these have been left with a degree of residual paralysis which will require prolonged orthopaedic treatment.

In my last report I referred to some of the problems arising from the increasing number of elderly persons in the community. One aspect of the matter in need of urgent solution is the provision of more hospital accommodation for those who, by reason of age or infirmity, are unable to give themselves ordinary personal care. The word "hospital" is used rather than "institutional" since the latter has unpleasant associations in the minds of many of the older generation. Nevertheless the type of accommodation required is not hospital accommodation in the sense of a place where elaborate facilities for remedial treatment are provided, but rather one where adequate personal attention is available, with, of course, general medical supervision such as would be available in a private house.

Many elderly persons are fortunate in having relatives or others with sufficient skill and facilities to care for them, but in other cases the burden of looking after an aged person, who may need as much personal attention as a baby, is a real hardship on the busy housewife, on whom the duty usually falls, however devoted she may be. In some cases the future welfare and happiness of the family is jeopardised. At present it is only the most urgent cases that can be dealt with, and the magnitude of the problem will undoubtedly increase until further accommodation is provided.

As regards the sanitary circumstances of the area, attention is drawn to the difficulties being experienced in the disposal of sewage. Even before the war it was obvious that extension or alteration of the existing disposal works was necessary to keep pace with the growing needs of the town, and a scheme of reorganisation was prepared to increase the capacity of the treatment plant. Unfortunately the war put a stop to this. Since the war, despite the strongest representations on the part of the Council, it has not, as yet, been possible to obtain Ministerial sanction to the completion of the scheme, which is even more necessary with the continued growth of the town.

In conclusion I should like to thank the Health Committee for their support during the year, Mr. Healey, Chief Sanitary Inspector, to whom I am indebted for much of the work of compiling this Report, and all the members of the staff of the Department for their willing co-operation during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

R. CAUTLEY HOLDERNESS.

GENERAL STATISTICS - 1952.

Area	9211 acres
Resident Population (estimated)	35,360
Population according to Census of 1931	26,945
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Books	10,729
Rateable Value (December 1952)	£229564
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	£956

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Live Births: Legitimate	512	257	255
Illegitimate	26	10	16
Still Births:	12	8	4
Deaths:	434	229	205
	<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Rate per 1000</u>	
Deaths from Puerperal Causes:		<u>Total Births.</u>	
Puerperal Sepsis	-	-	
Other Puerperal Causes	1	1.82	
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year:			
All Infants per 1000 live births			30.13
Legitimate Infants per 1000 legitimate live births			27.34
Illegitimate Infants per 1000 illegitimate live births			76.92
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)			67
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			-
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)			1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)			-

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

The Registrar-General's Returns give the number of births registered, modified by Inward and Outward Residence Transfers. These are classified as Live Births or Still Births, Legitimate or Illegitimate. The following table gives a comparison of the figures.

	Legitimate	Illegitimate
Live Births	Male 257 Female 255	Male 10 Female 16
Still Births	Male 8 Female 4	Male - Female -
% Still Births of total	2.18	-

Live Birth Rate per 1000 of estimated population	15.21
Still Birth Rate per 1000 of estimated population	0.34

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of infants under the age of one year was 16 - 9 males and 7 females. This is 6 more than the previous year and one more than the average for the past 5 years, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 30.13. The rate for England & Wales was 27.6

Infant Mortality for past 5 years.

1948	31.6
1949	28.5
1950	26.5
1951	18.5
1952	30.1

Infant Deaths - 1952.

Congenital Defects	4
Prematurity	5
Pneumonia	5
Haemorrhagic Disease	1
Other	1
	<u>16</u>

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY.

The neo-natal mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under 1 month per 1000 live births. Of the 16 infant deaths, 10 were under the age of 1 month, giving a rate of 18.83. Prematurity and congenital causes accounted for all the neo-natal deaths.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE.

	<u>1952.</u>	<u>1951.</u>
Number of births notified	713	740
Number of births to Loughborough residents	550	551

Work of Municipal Midwives.

Number of cases delivered - Midwifery	85	84
Maternity	88	99
	<u>173</u>	<u>183</u>

(In addition 2 cases were attended for a miscarriage)

Number of visits	- Ante-natal	1898	2243
	Puerperium	3278	3297
	Post-natal	11	13
		<u>5187</u>	<u>5553</u>

Two sets of apparatus are kept for the administration of gas and air analgesia in childbirth, and during the year this was used in 97 cases.

Ante-natal Clinic:

The provision under the National Health Services Act of free medical advice for all maternity patients has by no means lessened the need for the maintenance of local authorities' ante-natal clinics. Adequate ante-natal supervision of the mother's health takes more time than the busy general practitioner can give to the work. Moreover the clinic provides a convenient venue for the midwives (who in most cases will actually conduct the delivery) to examine their patients.

Ante-natal Clinic (cont.)

	1952.	1951.
Number of women attending for the first time	85	70
Total attendances	332	348
Post-natal examinations	1	4
Cases referred to Dental Clinic	2	1

49% of cases attended by the Municipal Midwives were supervised at the ante-natal clinic.

Child Welfare.

The Borough has three Welfare Centres. The largest at Lemyngton Street serves the main area of the town, the one at Shelthorpe serves in particular the Shelthorpe Estate, though there is no restriction on attendance at either Centre, and a mother is free to choose which she prefers. The third Centre is held at Hathern Village Hall, where a session is held on the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month. Sessions are held at Lemyngton Street on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons, and at Shelthorpe on Monday and Wednesday afternoons.

<u>Attendances at Welfare Centres.</u>	1952.	1951.
First attendances under 1 year	413	403
" " over 1 year	28	16
Other attendances under 1 year	7901	7657
" " over 1 year	7079	6747
	<u>15421</u>	<u>14823</u>

First attendances under 1 year represent 76.2% of the corrected number of live births.

Dental Treatment of Mothers & Children.

A monthly Dental Inspection Clinic was held at the Lemyngton Street Welfare Centre. At this, all children whose mothers desired it were inspected by the dental surgeon who is also responsible for the Education Authority's dental service. Advice was given on the care of the teeth, and minor conservative work carried out on the spot. Cases requiring more extensive treatment were dealt with at the School Clinic under the arrangement with the Education Committee.

From the ante-natal clinic, patients are referred for dental treatment to the School Clinic, unless they wish to make arrangements with a private dentist.

The following table shews the work carried out :-

	Expectant & Nursing Mothers.	Children under 5
(a) Numbers provided with dental care:		
Examined	2	372
Needing treatment	2	210
Treated	2	210
Made dentally fit	-	210
(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:		
Extractions	8	365
Anaesthetics - local	2	-
general	-	95
Fillings	-	91
Scalings or gum treatment	-	-
Silver nitrate	-	212
Dressings	-	66
Dentures provided - complete	-	-
part	-	-
Regulation plate provided	-	1

Attendances at Minor Ailments Clinic, etc.

	<u>1952.</u>	<u>1951.</u>
Number of children referred to Clinic	17	12
Total attendances	106	270
Children referred to Eye Clinic	25	11
Children for whom spectacles were prescribed	18	10

Home Visits by Health Visitors.

To children under 1 year:-	First visits	580	524
	Re-visits	5933	5443
To children 1 to 5 years:-	Visits	8304	8365
To expectant mothers:-	First visits	351	354
	Re-visits	607	607
		<u>15775</u>	<u>15293</u>

In addition a number of visits were paid for sociological investigations in connection with the admission of patients to hospital, etc., reflecting the widened sphere of activity of the Health Visitors under the National Health Services Act.

Day Nurseries.

Day Nursery facilities are provided by the County Council primarily for cases where circumstances are such that nursery accommodation is necessary on welfare grounds, e.g. for children having only one parent, for cases of temporary illness in the home, or where the child's home environment is unsatisfactory.

The Southfield Park Day Nursery accommodates 50 children, approximately 15 under $1\frac{1}{2}$ years, and 35 between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 years. Any surplus accommodation after satisfying the requirements of "welfare" cases, is allocated to the children of households where both parents are at work.

Illegitimate Children.

Information on illegitimate births is exchanged with other welfare authorities, and cases requiring assistance, e.g. in connection with adoptions, are referred to the Leicester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association.

Premature Infants.

A record is kept of premature children born in or transferred to the district. For this purpose a premature infant is defined as one weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth.

	<u>1952.</u>	<u>1951.</u>
Number of notifications	31	35
Number surviving at end of one month	26	30

Infestation.

The measures to combat infestation outlined in the Report for 1943 have been continued during the year. There is no evidence of any undue prevalence of this condition.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948.

Section 47. Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

Under this section the Council is enabled to apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an order for the removal to a suitable place of a person who is suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, is living in insanitary conditions and is not receiving proper care and attention. A certificate that such action is necessary must be issued by the Medical Officer of Health.

Investigations were made into a few cases during the year, but formal action was not considered to be necessary.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

(See also Table at end of Report)

Diphtheria. No cases.

Cerebro-spinal Fever. Only one case of this disease occurred.

Scarlet Fever. 18 cases of this disease were notified, 25 less than in 1951. Of these 10 were removed to Isolation Hospital. There were no deaths, and the disease was of a mild type.

Poliomyelitis. 5 cases of paralytic poliomyelitis were notified during the year. Two of these made a complete recovery. The other three will still need prolonged treatment.

Whooping Cough. 22 notifications were received. There was one death.

Measles. 71 notifications were received.

Food Poisoning. No cases of food poisoning were reported during the year.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Number of children immunised:-

0 - 5 years
5 - 15 years

<u>1952.</u>	<u>1951.</u>
428	408
<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>433</u>	<u>414</u>

The small number of children immunised in the 5 - 15 age group is what is to be expected, as all children should have been immunised before reaching this group. In order to keep up their immunity, children who were immunised in infancy are now given the opportunity of receiving an additional "boosting" dose of diphtheria prophylactic on attaining school age, and 393 children were so treated during the year.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

DRAINAGE AND SANITATION.

During the year under review 1 pail closet and 2 privy middens were converted to the water carriage system at Hathern, leaving 109 pail closets and 17 privy middens in use. Of these 6 privy middens and 36 pail closets are at properties subject to confirmed Clearance or Demolition Orders and will be abolished as soon as Clearance is permitted by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Closet Accommodation at 31st December, 1952.

(1) Privy Middens 17. (2) Pail closets 109. (3) Water Closets 14,436.

WATER SUPPLIES.

(a) Piped Supply.

The water supply of the area is derived from the uplands of Charnwood Forest, a sparsely populated district. The water is collected from the sources of supply of the Woodbrook and the Blackbrook, each stream having a separate reservoir in which water is stored. The Blackbrook is the larger, as also is the reservoir, and stands on a higher altitude, so that water gravitates therefrom to the reservoir at Nanpantan. The water is purified by passage through primary pressure filters, followed by slow sand filtration, and finally by treatment with chloramine, thus giving a supply of satisfactory organic quality and a high degree of bacterial purity.

The water has no plumbo-solvent action.

29 routine samples of water for bacteriological examination were taken during the year. 25 of these were from the treated water and 4 from the raw water. All samples were of high bacterial purity. 8 samples (4 raw and 4 treated) taken for chemical analysis were satisfactory.

During the year approximately 1.36 miles of new mains on the Ashby Road Housing Estate were laid and a scheme was approved for a new main from Nanpantan Waterworks to this Estate. A scheme is also in preparation for a new service reservoir at Nanpantan Waterworks.

	<u>Houses.</u>	<u>Persons.</u>
Total number in Borough	10,729	35,360
Number supplied from Main:-		
(1) Direct	10,633	35,041
(2) To outside standpipes	46	153
Number supplied from Wells	<u>50</u>	<u>166</u>
	10,729	35,360

(b) Well Supplies.

1 well has been closed and 1 house provided with a piped mains supply in substitution. 2 samples of well water were submitted for Bacteriological examination and were reported upon as not satisfactory. The number of houses relying on well supplies is 50.

DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION.

Spraying with insecticides incorporating D.D.T. and Gammexane is the method employed against infestation with bed-bug. The work can be done comparatively cheaply; the preparations are lethal in action, fairly persistent, and cause a minimum of inconvenience to the occupants.

Constant attention is given to the detection of vermin during routine inspections and during the year 16 private houses and 1 Council House, on complaint from the Housing Maintenance Officer, were disinfested.

The following table gives particulars of the number of houses disinfested for bed-bugs during the year:-

SPRAYING

NUMBER OF

(a) Houses. (b) Visits. (c) Treatments.

Council Houses	1	3	3
Private Houses	16	48	48

45 lots of bedding were destroyed and 44 houses were disinfested after the occurrence of infectious disease.

MILK

REGISTRATION AND LICENSING.

DAIRIES (other than Dairy Farms) & DISTRIBUTORS.		DEALERS LICENSES.				
	REGIST-RATIONS.	TUBER-CULIN TESTED.	PAST-EURISED.	STERIL-ISED.	ACCRED-ITED.	SUPPLE-MENTARY.
No: on REGISTER AT 31.12.51.	26	15	18	5	2	3
No: on REGISTER AT 31.12.52.	23	13	18	6	2	3

MILK SAMPLING.

80 samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory and the results of the examinations show that a high degree of bacterial cleanliness, is maintained.

Classification.		No: of samples.	Satis-factory.	Not Satis-factory.	Samples taken by County Council Inspectors	
					Satis.	Not Satis.
Designation.	Tuberculin Tested.	25	23	2	-	-
	Accredited.	7	7	-	-	-
	Pasteurised.	22	22	-	135	-
Ordinary.		20	17	3	-	-
Sterilised.		6	6	-	-	-

COMPARISON

<u>YEAR</u>	No: of samples taken	Satisfactory.	Not Satisfactory.	% Satis- factory.
1952	80	75	5	93.7
1951	70	67	3	95.7
1950	72	66	6	91.6
1949	139	112	27	80.5
1948	108	96	12	88.8
1947	101	89	12	88.1
1946	158	128	30	81.0

BIOLOGICAL MILK SAMPLING.

This year completes the third stage of sampling of milk on a County basis, to detect the presence of mycobacterium tuberculosis. Any Milk supply reported to reveal evidence of this infection is regarded as capable of causing human infection with tuberculosis.

Loughborough has been fortunate in that of the 30 samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, on a quota basis, for examination, over the past year, one only has revealed evidence of infection with mycobacterium tuberculosis. It is encouraging to be able to report on the enthusiasm and close liaison between the County districts and the County Authorities towards a clean bill of milk and animal health throughout the County as a whole.

ICE CREAM.

(a) Registration.

The number of premises registered for the manufacture and/or sale of ice cream at the end of the year was as follows:-

MANUFACTURE AND SALE.

Hot Mix	-	2
Cold Mix	-	<u>1</u>
		<u>3</u>

SALE ONLY.

Sale of pre-packed ice cream
118.

(b) Results of Ice Cream testing.

					Manufactured in <u>Loughborough</u>	Manufactured outside <u>Loughborough</u>
No: of samples reaching Grade 1					10	21
" " " " " 2					-	4
" " " " " 3					2	2
" " " " " 4					<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
					<u>15</u>	<u>28</u>

245 visits to manufacturing premises and inspections of mobile ice cream vans were made to ensure that precautions against contamination were observed, the efficient sanitising of scoops and servers and the provision of soap and clean towels for hand washing.

Compositional Analysis.

As a result of a request, the Chief Inspector (Public Control Department), County of Leicester, has now arranged to supply to your Council quarterly figures relative to tests made of the fat content of ice cream manufactured and retailed in the Borough.

19 samples submitted for analysis were reported as Genuine. The fat contents ranged between 60% and 14.3%. The Food Standards (Ice Cream) (Amendment) Order, 1952, stipulates (inter alia) a minimum of 5% Fat.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

(a) Food.

Food inspection was again prominent in the Inspectors' duties and the following list shows the foodstuffs surrendered for condemnation during the year:-

<u>COMMODITY</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	
	lbs:	ozs:
Meat		
Tinned Meat	1783	15
Fish	2429	5
Tinned Fish	209	7
Fruit	105	
Tinned Fruit	567	12
Dried Fruit	1300	10
Tinned Vegetables	27	7
Bacon	1888	4
Pickles	136	3
Soups	18	6
Cheese	53	5
Jam	99	12
Marmalade	88	4
Mincemeat	62	14
Milk	7	
Fats	118	1
Cereals	37	
Cake	308	8
Biscuits	16	
Sugar	37	8
Toffees etc.	19	8
Dates	136	
Flour	68	12
Miscellaneous	25	
	181	13
TOTAL =		9725 10

(b) Byelaws and Food Premises.

The 30th May, 1950, was the operative date for the enforcement of the Council's Byelaws for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale and with the sale or exposure of food for sale in the open air.

It is gratifying to be able to report continued progress in the efforts of the Department directed towards maintaining and improving the conditions of premises where food is prepared, handled or sold for public consumption in Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars, retail food shops and factory canteens. This has been achieved mainly by the diplomatic approach made by your Officers to Food Caterers and the reasonableness of their requirements in the enforcement of the Food Byelaws. The Byelaws, though capable of wide interpretation and in many

instances unspecific in their requirements, have proved by this very quality in construction to be, in their practical application, an instrument capable of probing deep in the search for conditions and practices not conducive to a high standard of food hygiene.

The following list indicates the wide nature of the various improvements effected:-

Restaurants, Cafes, Retail Food Shops and Factory Canteens.

Hot water systems installed	2
Additional sinks provided or renewed	4
Dining rooms redecorated	2
Kitchens redecorated	7
Food shops redecorated	10
Kitchens reorganised	2
Food preparing tables recovered	1
Wall plaster repaired	1
New floor provided	1
Glass protective covers provided	4
Crockery withdrawn from use	78
Food store cleansed	1
New counter provided	1
Fresh water sprays provided at fishmongers	2

(c) Slaughterhouses.

There is no regional slaughterhouse in the Borough and meat inspection is restricted to self-suppliers pigs slaughtered on their behalf in the various slaughterhouses selected for this purpose. The number of pigs slaughtered, all of which were inspected, was 133.

In addition to these examinations, 50 inspections of Meat Stalls and 109 visits to Butchers shops were carried out.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total weight in lbs.
Number killed (if known)	-	-	-	-	133	
Number inspected	-	-	-	-	133	
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned					1	250
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.					-	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis.					.7%	
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned					NIL	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.					9	217
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.					6.7%	

(d) Knacker's Yard.

The Licensed Knacker's Yard continued during the year and conditions were found to be satisfactory. 21 visits were made.

REGULATED PREMISES.

(a) Offensive Trades.

There are three premises on the Register comprising two rag and bone dealers and one tripe boiler. 34 visits were made and the premises found to be satisfactory.

(b) Tents, Vans, Sheds etc.

No Licences authorising persons to use land as sites for Caravans have been issued.

22 persons were granted Licences to station Caravans on approved sites. 149 visits and re-inspections of sites were made.

(c) Canal Boats.

Four Canal Boats are registered with the Council. The amount of traffic on the canal has become very small and no boats have been inspected during the year.

(d) Pet Animals Act, 1951.

10 applications have been received during the year for Licences to keep a Pet Shop at specified premises, under the above Act which came into operation on the 1st April and which Act regulates the sale of, and conditions under which Pet Animals are kept for sale. Annual Licences were granted in each case and 34 inspections have been made during the year to the licensed premises, where no infringements were found.

(e) The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

There are five premises registered under the Act, being premises where filling materials to which the Act applies, are used in any form of upholstering including the stuffing or lining of bedding, toys etc. Premises where remaking or reconditioning of any article is carried on per se are not included.

4 samples (1 hair, 2 Coir Fibre, and 1 rag flock) were submitted for examination and were reported upon as coming within the Regulations prescribed. 15 inspections of premises were made.

HOUSING.

Good progress has been made in the repair of dwelling-houses during the year and property Owners and Agents have complied with the requirements of preliminary notices as expeditiously as possible. It was found necessary in only one instance to carry out works in default of the Owner. 8 Statutory Notices were served.

Statistics.

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year:-

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 445

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 1785

(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 & 1932.... 8

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 45

(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 8

(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 437

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 403

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 8

(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-

(a) by Owners 7

(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners 1

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 24

(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(a) By Owners 24

(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners NONE

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) No: of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 2

(2) No: of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders NONE

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) No: of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made NONE

RODENT CONTROL.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

(a) Administration.

The district has been surveyed systematically and practical measures of disinfection have been carried out by the block control method; the technique has been that advocated by the Ministry of Food, evolved by scientific research and experiment. The Sanitary Inspectors have given assistance in a supervisory capacity and also investigated structural and drainage defects where these were associated with rodent infestation.

(b) Surface Infestations.

120 Block Surveys involving 970 individual properties including 106 investigations of rats and mice infestations on complaint and necessitating 2509 visits and re-inspections were made by the Assistant Rodent Officer and 345 by your Inspectorate. The following tables show the action taken to deal with surface infestations and also the types of premises treated:-

Number of prebait laid	2333
" " poison baits laid	1380
" " " " taken	1098
" " D.A.K. boards laid (small type)	84
" " bodies recovered: RATS	259
" " " " MICE	123
Estimated number killed RATS	2352
" " " " MICE	942

Premises Treated.

Dwellinghouses	20
Kitchens, Canteens, Bakeries	13
Factories and Business Premises	38
Shops	28
Cafes and Restaurants	12
Allotments	8
Piggeries and Stables	10
Corporation Properties	16

(c) Sewer Treatments.

In January and July the 9th and 10th maintenance treatments of the Public Sewers against rats infestation were carried out. The combined treatments involved the prebaiting of 188 manholes.

SHOPS ACTS.

There were no contraventions discovered during the 111 visits of inspection made during the year.

FACTORIES.

There are 223 premises on the Register and during the year 87 inspections made in accordance with the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, and as indicated below, 9 contraventions were remedied.

Outworkers Rooms were inspected involving 12 visits but in no instance was Outwork found to be carried on in unwholesome premises.

Particulars required by the Ministry of Labour and National Service are set out in the table below:-

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors:-

PREMISES (1)	NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS (2)	NOTICES (3)	OCCUPIERS PROSECUTED (4)
Factories with mechanical power	80	2	NIL
Factories without mechanical power	7	-	NIL
Other premises under the act (including works of building & engineering constructions but not including outworkers premises)	NIL	-	NIL
TOTAL	87	2	NIL

2. Defects Found.

PARTICULARS.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.

(1)	FOUND (2)	REMEDIED (3)	REFERRED TO H.M. INSPECTOR. (4)	PROSE- CUTIONS. (5)
Want of cleanliness.	1	1	-	NIL
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	NIL
Sanitary conveniences:-				
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	NIL
(b) unsuitable or defective	6	6	-	NIL
(c) not separate for sexes	2	2	-	NIL
Other offences	-	-	-	NIL
TOTAL	9	9	-	NIL

3. Outwork.

Nature of work.	Outworkers in August list.	Defaults in sending list.	Instances of work in unwholesome premises.	Notices served	Prosecutions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Making wearing apparel.	90	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.

General...Houses...Public Health Acts	445
Housing Acts	83
Infectious Diseases	29
Complaints investigated	425
Drainage inspections and tests	1064
Tents, vans and sheds	149
Stables and Piggeries	14
Rats and Mice Infestation	345
Factories with power	73
Factories without power	14
Outworkers rooms	12
Bakehouses	63
Shops Acts	111
Knacker's Yard	21
Vacant land and dumps	16
Interviews with Owners	1681
Verminous premises	16
Smoke observations	63
Offensive Trades	34
Revisits to work on property under notice	3426
Visits to work in progress	1714
Visits to controlled tips and Cleansing	380
Surveys and inspections of dustbins	809
Miscellaneous visits	886
Meat & Foods. Slaughterhouses	133
Butchers Shops	109
Fishmongers and Poulterers and other Food shops	269
Fried Fish Shops	96
Dairies and Milk Shops	113
Ice Cream premises	245
Restaurant and dining rooms	291
Other food premises	442
Public Markets and food stalls, mobile stalls	322
Milk samples (Bacteriological)	80
Milk samples (Biological)	30
Ice Cream samples taken	43
Water samples (Bacteriological)	2

Total Visits and Inspections-14,048

NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLETED. . .

	Outstanding 1.1.52	Served 1952	Completed 1952	Outstanding 31.12.52.
<u>Public Health Acts</u>				
Informal	82	326	376	32
Formal	-	17	17	NIL
<u>Housing Acts.</u>				
Informal	8	2	1	9
Formal	7	7	9	5
<u>Factories Act</u>				
Informal	-	2	2	NIL
<u>Shops Acts.</u>				
Informal	-	1	1	NIL
<u>Food and Drugs Act</u>				
Informal	-	2	2	NIL
<u>Prevention of Damage by Pests Act.</u>				
Formal	-	2	2	NIL

NUISANCES ABATED AND DEFECTS REMEDIED.

<u>Houses</u>	Chimneys and stacks repaired	13
	Coppers provided or repaired	2
	Ceiling plaster repaired	16
	Dampness abated	12
	Doors repaired or renewed	19
	Eavesguttering repaired or renewed	57
	Fireplaces repaired or renewed	14
	Floors repaired or renewed	14
	Roofs repaired	79
	Rainwater pipes repaired	42
	Sinks provided and repaired	15
	Sashcords provided	9
	Stairs repaired	2
	External walls repointed	29
	Wall plaster repaired	35
	Windows repaired or renewed	38
	Water supplies provided	10
	Yards and passages paved	22
	Wells closed	1
	Damp course inserted in house wall	1
	Food stores provided	3
	Waste pipes repaired or renewed	10
<u>Drainage...</u>	Drains cleared of obstructions	153
	Drains repaired or reconstructed	67
	Inspection chambers provided	12
<u>Waterclosets etc.</u>		
	New waterclosets provided	12
	Watercloset compartments repaired	19
	Watercloset pedestals provided	16
	Watercloset cisterns provided or repaired	10
	Pail closets abolished and converted to waterclosets	1
	Privies abolished and converted to water-closets	2

<u>General</u> ... Verminous premises disinfested	16
Beds destroyed	47
Rooms disinfected after infectious diseases	78
Offensive accumulations removed	2
Animal nuisances abated	2
Cellars cleared after flooding	2

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE.

The Health Committee are responsible for the collection and disposal of the contents of dustbins, ashpits, privy middens, cesspools and pail closets.

The following are the types of receptacles in use at the 31st March, 1953:-

Dustbins	11,963
Ashpits and privy middens	17
Pail closets	109
Cesspools	8

(a) Refuse Collection.

The collection of house and trade refuse is undertaken by direct labour and mechanical transport on the "district relay" system, operating in four districts.

In December, 1952, an additional refuse collection waggon was delivered and put into operation on a fourth collection round. The inception of this additional round had necessitated a re-organisation of the existing rounds and by the end of January, 1953, the frequency of refuse collection in the Borough was stabilised at 8-9 days which it is hoped will be maintained for the next few years under the existing establishment.

The policy of your Council appreciably to reduce the long collection frequency of 14-15 days operating in 1949 has now been achieved by a gradual increase from that time in the establishment of refuse loaders and the addition of two refuse waggons.

Receipts for the collection of Trade Refuse from shop and trade premises amounted to £152.10s.0d for the year ending 31st March, 1953, as compared with £177.10s.9d. for the previous year.

(b) Refuse Disposal.

From the end of January, 1952, the whole of the Town's House and Trade Refuse has been disposed of by Controlled tipping at the Council's Allsopps Lane Tip. It had been the practice to direct one third of the loads collected to the Council's Sewerage Farm where this refuse was burned in the boiler grates for steam raising, which since the electrification of the Sewage Pumping System rendered the boilers obsolete.

In July members of the Health Committee witnessed a demonstration at the Allsopps Lane Tip of a type of Angledozer, Soil Scarifier and Scraping Equipment, the purchase of which your Council ultimately approved. Delivery of the Angledozer etc., was taken in November and since that time the machine has proved most satisfactory for the work required of it, while obviating many of the unhygienic conditions to which the tip workers were exposed.

An extension to the existing steel hut provided in 1951 made provision for housing the equipment on the site of the Tip.

Cleansing Statistics.

Disposal of House and Trade Refuse.

	<u>LOADS.</u>
Incineration - Sewage Works	64
Controlled Tipping - Allsopps Tip	6361
Cesspool contents	98
Nightsoil	374
Privy contents	<u>20</u>
TOTAL	= <u>6917</u>

(c) Sale of Salvable Materials.

In comparison with the previous year (1951/52-Gross Income £5239), 1952 was not so good from the aspect of gross income yield from the sales of Waste Paper (1952/53-Gross Income £2878). In 1951 the Waste Paper market was in a very inflationary condition and collections quite inadequate to meet consumption. For in this same year when prices were already high your Council were notified of a price increase of 50% which was reduced slightly towards the close of the financial year.

It was quite obvious that the inflationary prices could not last very much longer and subsequently there were three steep price reductions within a period of 4 months as a result of recessions in demand for products, a drop in consumption of waste paper and excessive stocks at the Paper Mills.

In May of this year a Special Committee sitting under Lord Morrison D.C.J.P.D.L., considered the difficult situation which had arisen and the consequential effects in Local Authorities collections and finances. Your Council subsequently co-operated in accepting a voluntary curtailment in quantities of Waste Paper dispatched to your Contractors on a quota basis at an economic price.

The Waste Paper Contract with your Contractor was renewed for a further five years, expiring in December, 1957.

Quantities and Values of Salvage to 31st March, 1953.

Tons.	cwts:	qrs:		£	s	D
232	11	3	Waste Paper	2088	13	11
117	9	2	Kitchenwaste	405	18	0
4	-	3	Rags	161	10	0
	9	-	Bagging	9	18	0
13	1	-	Scrap Iron	79	18	8
1	1	2	Aluminium	107	10	0
5	16	2	Tins	8	14	9
1	8	3	Old Tyres	14	7	6
			Miscellaneous	1	17	0
375	18	3	TOTAL	=	£2878	7 10

Birth Rates, Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, and
Case Rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year
1952. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

	Lough- borough.	England and Wales.	126 C.B's and Great Towns, in- cluding London.	148 smaller towns. (Resi- dent Popu- lation 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Admin. County
Rates per 1,000 Home Population.					
<u>Births:</u>					
Live Births	15.2	15.3	16.9	15.5	17.6
Still Births	0.34	0.35	0.43	0.36	0.34
<u>Deaths:</u>					
All causes	12.27	11.3	12.1	11.2	12.6
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.34	0.24	0.28	0.22	0.31
Influenza	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05
Small Pox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis (inc. Polioencephalitis)	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Pneumonia	0.48	0.47	0.52	0.43	0.58
<u>Notifications (Corrected)</u>					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Scarlet Fever	0.51	1.53	1.75	1.58	1.56
Whooping Cough	0.62	2.61	2.74	2.57	1.66
Diphtheria	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01
Erysipelas	0.03	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.14
Small Pox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	2.01	8.86	10.11	8.49	9.23
Pneumonia	0.39	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.57
Acute Poliomyelitis (inc. Polioencephalitis)					
Paralytic	0.14	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Non-Paralytic	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Food Poisoning	0.00	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.18
Rates per 1,000 Live Births					
<u>Deaths:</u>					
All causes under 1 year of age.	31.59	27.6	31.2	25.8	23.8
Enteritis & Diarrhoea Under 2 years of age	0.0	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.7
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.					
Still Births	21.82	22.6	24.6	23.0	19.2
<u>Notifications:</u>					
Puerperal Pyrexia	0.00	17.87	23.94	10.22	30.77

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES & MORTALITY - 1952.

Age per- iods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-								
1-								
5-	2		1					
15-	2	3		1	1			1
25-	1	6			2			
35-	2	3			1			
45-	6				3	1		
55-	3				1	1		
Over 65								1
Totals	16	12	1	1	8	2		2

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES - 1952.

Analysis of notified cases and deaths according to age groups.

		0-	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-	Totals.
Diphtheria	Cases										-
	Deaths										-
Scarlet Fever	Cases	-	-	-	12	4	2	-	-	-	18
	Deaths										-
Pneumonia	Cases			1				3	5	5	14
	Deaths	1		1				1	3	3	9
Puerperal Pyrexia	Cases										-
	Deaths										-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	Cases		1								1
	Deaths										-
Paratyphoid	Cases										-
	Deaths										-
Whooping Cough	Cases	1	2	10	8		1				22
	Deaths		1								1
Measles	Cases	1	9	18	40	2	1				71
	Deaths										-
Polio myelitis and Encephalitis.	Para-lytic	Cases	1	1	2	1					5
		Deaths									-
	Non-para-lytic	Cases									-
		Deaths									-
Dysentery	Cases										-
	Deaths										-
Erysipelas	Cases								1		1
	Deaths										-

